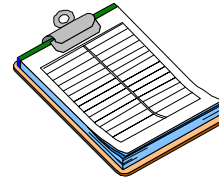


Screening Module Practice! Answers



#1 Practice!

1. Anthropometry: height, weight, length
Hematology: hematocrit, hemoglobin
2. B. False. This is how height is measured.
3. B. False. Height and length are not interchangeable. These two measures give different values and are plotted on different charts.
4. Measurements must be done by a standard procedure so that:
 - one measurement can be compared accurately to another
 - measurements can be accurately compared against standards such as growth charts

#2 Practice!

1. The correct answer is (D). Length is used for children two years of age or younger. Height is used for children two years and one day of age or older.
2. The correct answer is (A) length. Height is not used until a child is two years and one day of age.
3. The correct answer is (A) True. One person needs to hold the infant's head against a headboard while another person holds the knees down and moves the headboard up against the infant's heels.
4. The correct answer is (B) False. Correct use of a measuring board is the most accurate method to measure the length of an infant.

#3 Practice!

1. False. Participants are always measured without shoes. The charts and tables used in WIC to determine standard weight are set up to compare heights without shoes. As an example: if a pregnant woman's height was measured with shoes on and this information was entered into the ASPENS system the computer may think the woman is normal weight when in fact she is overweight. The extra inch added by her shoes may be enough to make her weight appear to be appropriate for her height when in fact it is not. Recommendation for weight gain would then be incorrect because of her false height.
2. False. Participants are always measured without shoes. Measurements need to be standardized in the WIC Program. At what point is a shoe thin enough to not alter measurements? To avoid this dilemma and to keep measurements standardized shoes must always be removed.
3. True. At a minimum a participant's heels and buttocks must be touching the wall. The head may not be able to touch the wall at the same time if the participant is maintaining a natural stance while looking straight forward.

#3 Practice! (cont.)

4. False. The headboard needs to be flat, rigid and be capable of forming a 45-degree angle with the wall. A magazine is not rigid and therefore is not flat. The magazine is also too thin to form a proper 45-degree angle with the wall.

#4 Practice!

- A. True
- B. False. Bathroom scales work on a spring mechanism that is not accurate enough to measure infant weights.
- C. True

#5 Practice!

- A. False. Shoes and other heavy articles of clothing should be removed.
- B. True
- C. True
- D. True
- E. False. Measurements should be to the nearest 1/4 pound.

#6 Practice!

1. True
2. False. Infants must be weighed nude or in a dry diaper.
3. False. Self-reporting of heights or weights is not allowed because participants often do not know their accurate height or weight.
4. True
5. 60 days old
6. No, because the weight measurement for a woman must occur no more than 60 days ago **AND** in her current physiological state. Since she is breastfeeding now and her previous weight was performed when she was pregnant, the weight cannot be used even though it is not more than 60 days old.
7. Anthro

#6 Practice! (cont.)

8. Any two of the following:
 - Scales are different
 - Scales are not calibrated correctly
 - Different technique is used, for example an infant may be weighed dressed or may be weighed with shoes or a heavy coat
 - Infant may have eaten, emptied his/her bladder, or had a bowel movement between the visits
9. (D) 999 inches

#7 Practice!

1. For Linda White: Check your plotting to see if it looks like the grids on pages 88 & 89.
2. For Juan Martinez: Check your plotting to see if it looks like the grids on pages 90 & 91.

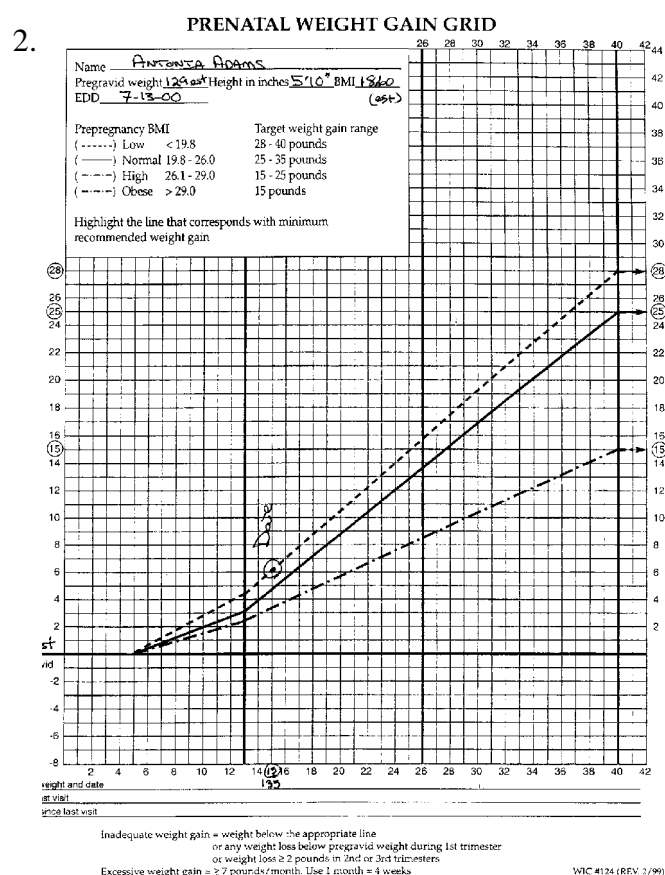
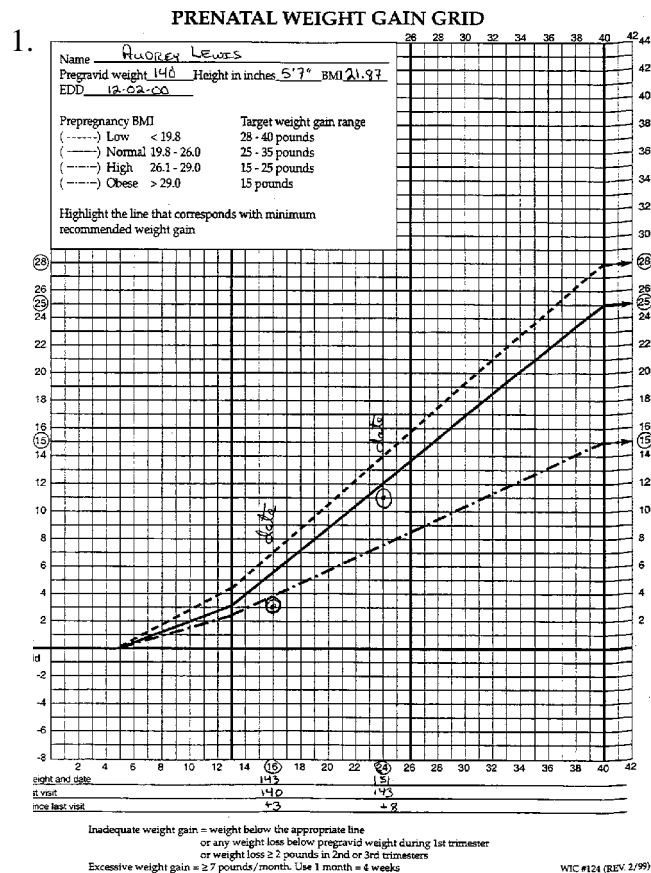
More #7 Practice!

1. 75th percentile weight-for-age. Between the 75th and 90th weight-for-length. No, she would not be considered overweight because values between the 10th and 90th are considered normal and her current weight-for-length is slightly under the 90th percentile.
2. Yes, because her weight-for-age and weight-for-height are increasing faster than the channel lines. Also at 21½ months Linda's weight-for-length is well above the 95th percentile.
3. No, because there is only a height and weight for one day. While all of the values are within normal range it is impossible to tell if these values are normal for Juan. It takes at least two sets of heights and weights over time to determine if growth is progressing normally.

#8 Practice!

1. 21.2, normal, 25-35 pounds.
2. 17, underweight, 28-40 pounds.
3. You are unable to answer this question. For pregnant women their BMI is based on their pregravid weight which is not given. You cannot use their current weight unless the woman is early in her pregnancy and tells you that she hasn't gained any weight since becoming pregnant.

#9 Practice!



3. 15-25 pounds

4. 25-35 pounds

#10 Practice!

- | | | | |
|------------|------|---------|------|
| A. NRF #45 | <35% | NRF #46 | <32% |
| B. NRF #45 | <38% | NRF #46 | <33% |
| C. NRF #45 | <44% | NRF #46 | <39% |
| D. NRF #45 | <34% | NRF #46 | <29% |

2. Hemoglobin

3. Symptoms of Anemia

Tired, pale, poor brain development or function, increased infections or illness, altered taste or appetite, deformed finger nails, poor growth, changes in the skin or tongue, muscle weakness, low birth weight, premature birth, complications during delivery.

4. False. Some people do not feel tired or have decreased energy levels until they have very severe anemia while others feel low energy with even mild anemia. You can only be sure a person is not anemic by performing a blood test.

#10 Practice! (cont.)

5. Complete the following describing when hematocrit measurements are required:
 - A. Pregnant woman with prenatal care: At certification
 - B. Two year old child with a normal hematocrit: Once every year
 - C. Five day old infant who is receiving iron-fortified formula: Not until the infant is recertified as a child at one year of age
 - D. Infant receiving iron-fortified formula who is being certified at seven months of age: At certification
 - E. Breastfeeding woman (10 days postpartum): At certification
 - F. Three year old child with a low hematocrit: At each certification until the hematocrit is normal. After that once a year.
6. B. False. Hematocrits are only required when a breastfeeding woman is initially certified as a breastfeeding woman. At recertification 6 months later no hematocrit is required.
7. When the infant is not routinely receiving an iron source after 6 months of age. Iron sources include iron-fortified formula, iron-fortified infant cereal, meat or oral iron supplements.
8. A. The hematocrit value may not be more than 60 days old.

B. The hematocrit must have been performed while the woman was pregnant for this pregnancy.

No, the hematocrit cannot be used because it was taken before the woman was pregnant.

#11 Practice!

1. Handwashing
2. A. Airborne
B. Direct Contact
C. Fecal-oral Route
D. Blood Contact
3. False. It must be a biohazard sharps container.
4. True (unless you are doing other work while waiting for the tubes to spin. In this case you should remove the gloves before starting another task and then get new gloves to read the hematocrit tubes)
5. **NEVER**
6. Wash the puncture site with lots of soapy water and notify your supervisor **immediately**.

